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Emissions Data for Aerosol and Earth-System Research

Discussion Draft

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**UNIVERSITY OF
MARYLAND**

An idea that grew out of our experience producing historical emissions for the RCP/CMIP5 process several years ago.

Past Work

Background

Motivation

Goals

More Timely Data

CMIP6

Flexible, Community Data System

Overview/Approach

Methodology

Summary

Past PNNL Work On Historical Emissions

Smith, S.J., Pitcher, H., and Wigley, T.M.L. (2001) **Global and Regional Anthropogenic Sulfur Dioxide Emissions**. *Global and Planetary Change* 29/1-2, pp 99-119

Smith, S.J, R. Andres, E. Conception and J. Lurz (2004) **Sulfur Dioxide Emissions: 1850-2000** (PNNL-14537).

Lamarque, J. F; et al. (2010) **Historical (1850-2000) gridded anthropogenic and biomass burning emissions of reactive gases and aerosols: methodology and application** *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* 10 pp. 7017–7039. doi:10.5194/acp-10-7017-2010

Lamarque, J.-F., Kyle, P., Meinshausen, M., Riahi, K., Smith, S. J., Van Vuuren, E., Conley, A., Vitt, F. (2011) **Global and regional evolution of short-lived radiatively-active gases and aerosols in the Representative Concentration Pathways** *Climatic Change* 109 (1-2) 191-212. doi:10.1007/s10584-011-0154-1

Granier C, et al. (2011) **Evolution of anthropogenic and biomass burning emissions at global and regional scales during the 1980-2010 period** *Climatic Change* 109 (1-2) 163-190. doi: 10.1007/s10584-011-0154-1

Smith, SJ, J van Aardenne, Z Klimont, R Andres, AC Volke, and S Delgado Arias (2011) **Anthropogenic Sulfur Dioxide Emissions: 1850-2005** *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 1101–1116.

Klimont, Z, S J Smith and J Cofala (2013) **The last decade of global anthropogenic sulfur dioxide: 2000-2011 emissions** *Environmental Research Letters* 8 014003. doi:10.1088/1748-9326/8/1/014003

Smith SJ and A Mizrahi (2013) **Near-Term Climate Mitigation by Short-Lived Forcers** *PNAS*. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1308470110.

Gridded emissions of aerosol (BC, OC) and aerosol precursor compounds (SO_2 , NO_x , NH_3 , CH_4 , CO , NMVOC) are key inputs for aerosol research and Earth System Models

- Needed for historical and future simulations, validation/comparisons with observations, historical attribution, and uncertainty quantification

The current historical dataset used by GCMs/ESMs (Lamarque et al. 2010) was a major advance in terms of consistency and completeness. This data, however, has a number of shortcomings.

- Only extends to 2000 with coarse temporal resolution (10-years)
- Time series for many of the species formed by combining different data sets leading to inconsistencies
- No comprehensive uncertainty analysis provided (available only for SO_2 – Smith et al. 2011 and earlier BC/OC datasets – Bond et al. 2007)
- Methodology not consistent across emission species
- Not designed to be repeatable and easily updated

Goals of a New Global Emissions Data System

Scientific Research Support

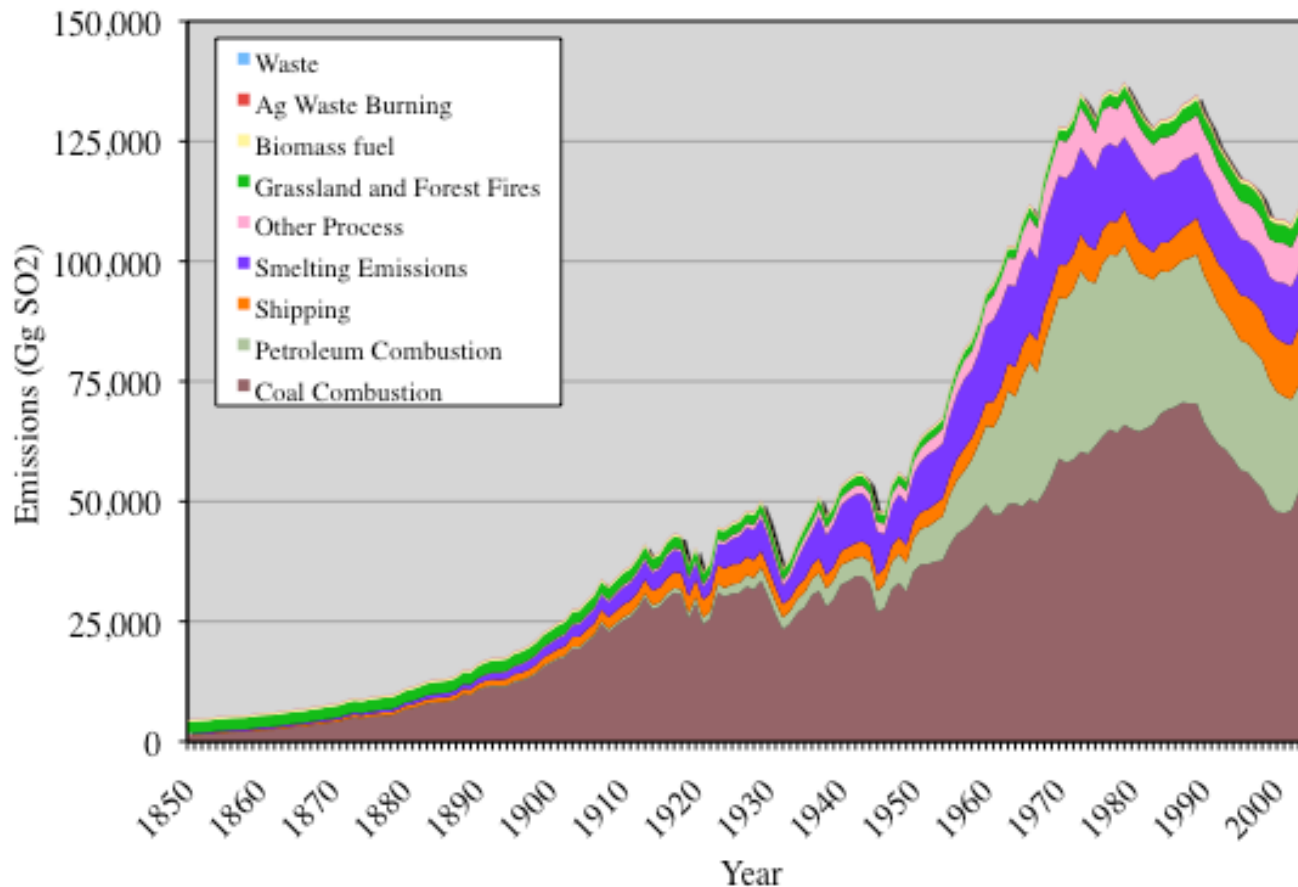
- Regular updates of anthropogenic emissions (SO₂, BC, NO_x, CH₄, etc.)
- Consistent extrapolation over time (prevent spurious discontinuities)
- Consistent with country-level inventories (where desired/appropriate)
- Annual resolution with regular updates
- Facilitate greater temporal (seasonal) and spatial (e.g. US, China, Russia, sub-country) detail
- Transparent emission results (assumptions -> emissions)
- Facilitate cross-country comparison (EF consistency, trends)

Enable Scientific Advances

- Uncertainty analysis (X 3!)
- Short-Lived Climate Forcer Research
- GCM Validation and Uncertainty Quantification
- Near-term climate prediction and analysis

SO₂ Emissions

Global SO₂ Emissions



Annual estimates at country level from 1850-2005 using updated inventories, mass-balance, and driver data.

Gridded emissions every 10-years for RCP scenarios.

Smith et al (2011)

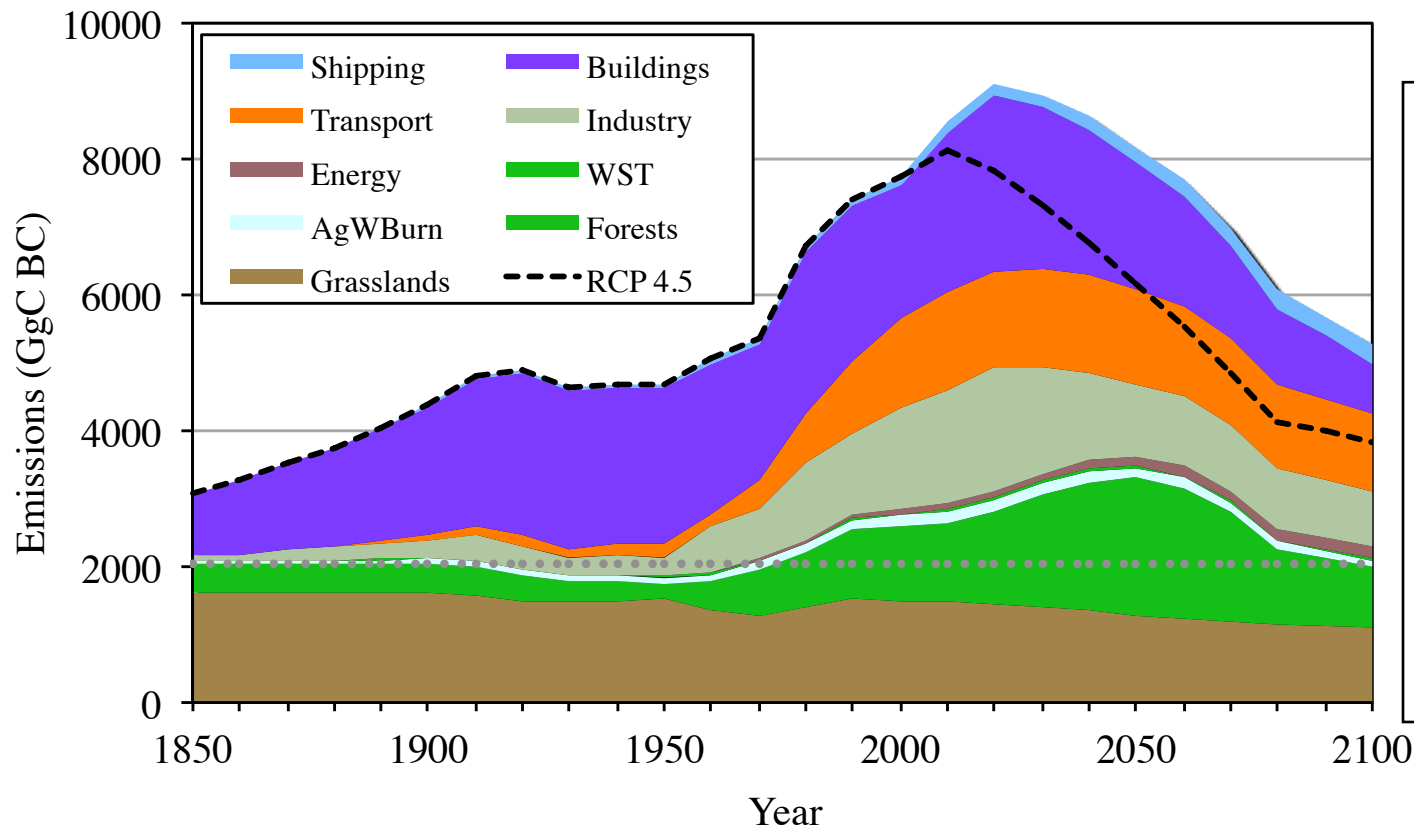
Fairly monotonic increase from 1950-1970

A number of global and regional features

World wars, great depression, collapse of FSU, recent-trends in China

BC Emissions (Past + Projection)

Global BC Emissions



*Decadal estimates
from 1850-2000, RCP
4.5 projections from
2000-2100*

*Gridded emissions
every 10-years for RCP
scenarios.*

*Lamarque et al (2010),
Thomson et al. (2011),
Smith & Bond (2014)*

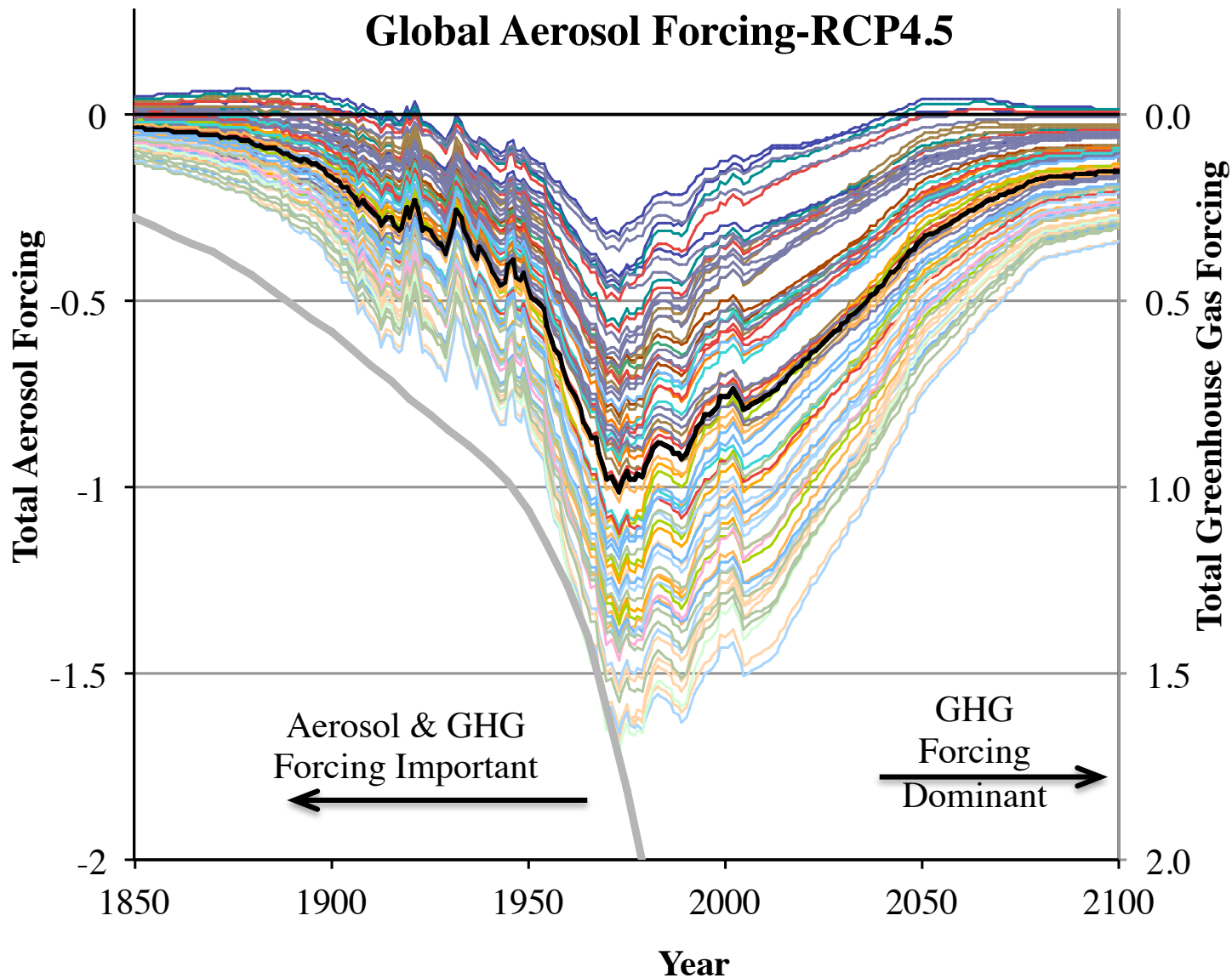
Building sector dominates emissions historically

Key driver of seasonality (not included in RCP/CMIP5 inventory)

Transportation and industry increasingly important over 20th century

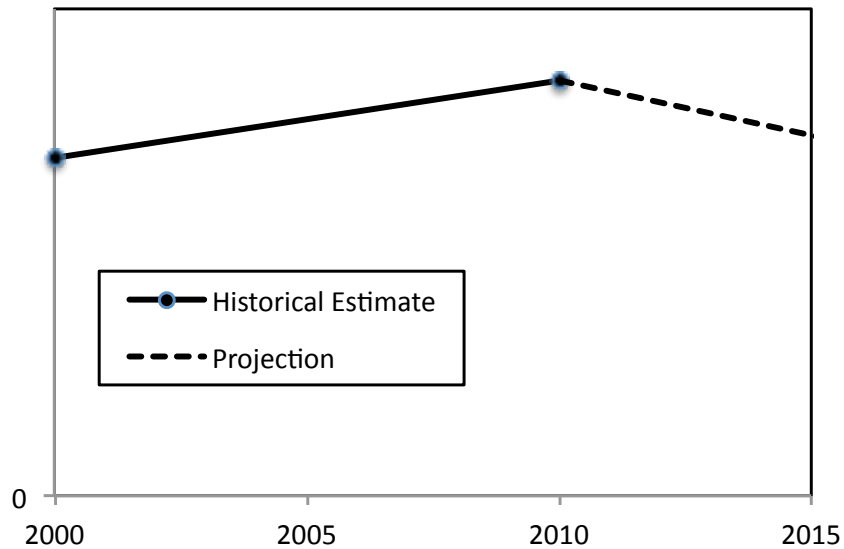
Less temporal detail, broadly consistent with SO₂, but different methodology

There is a large amount of climate-relevant information not included in current emission data sets!

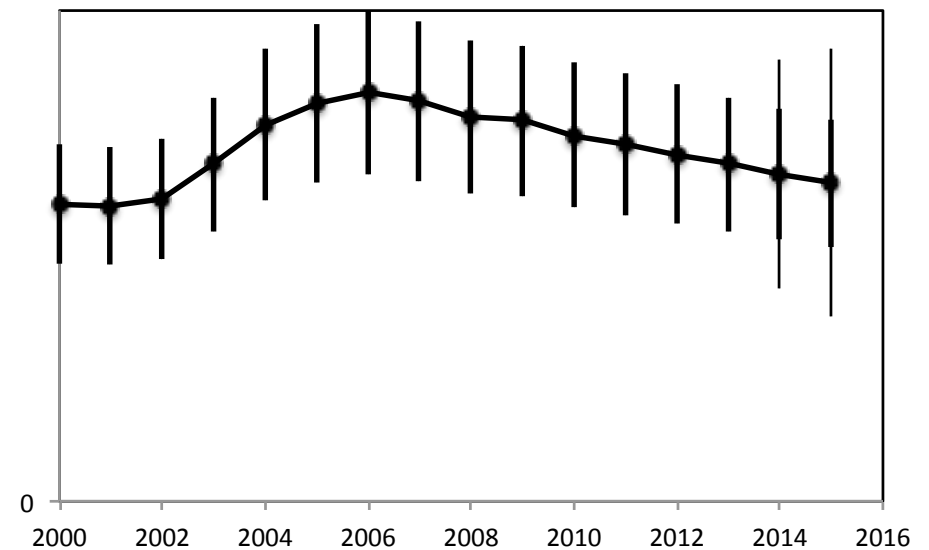


Goals of a New Emissions Data System

Instead of this Emissions



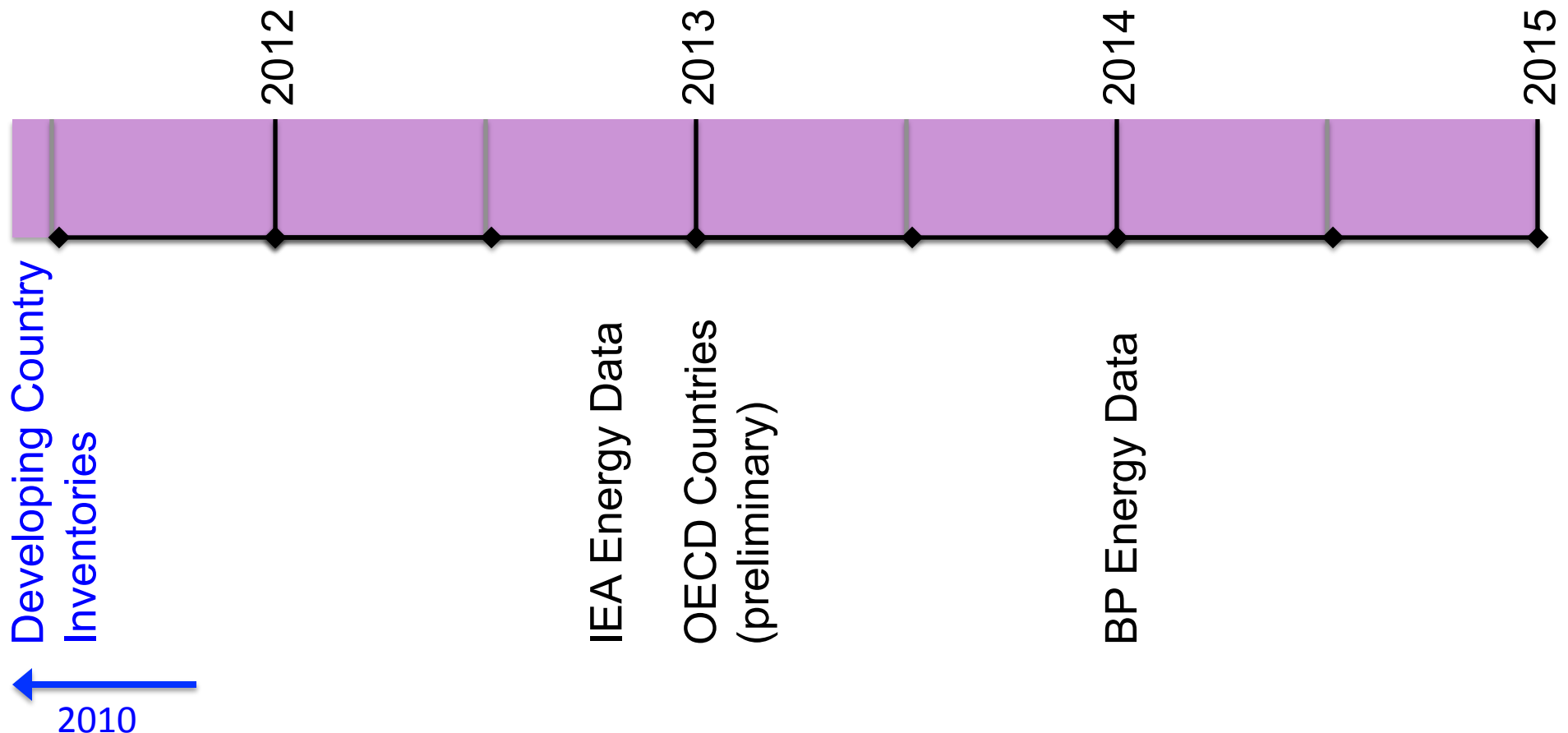
Produce This Emissions



MORE TIMELY EMISSIONS DATA

Example: Production of an inventory fall 2015.

What data is available by mid-2015?



Estimates to the previous full year are possible, but w/ larger uncertainty

Providing Data for Modelers

- If provide annual data, can provide information to a later year.
- Provide uncertainty estimates as automatic part of process!
 - Later years are more uncertain. Important that users understand this.
- Provide interpretation rules for harmonizing history to future projections.

What is Possible?

- Preliminary estimates up to previous year (Klimont et al 2013)
 - Using preliminary, not-sectoral, energy data
 - Extrapolation of emissions factor trends
 - Recent years will be more uncertain
 - Can repeat calc with previously released data to evaluate uncertainty
- Preliminary OECD country estimates available (accurate to ~10-20%) from 2 years prior.
- Developing country estimates lag is larger (up to ~5 years or more)

AN EMISSIONS DATA SYSTEM

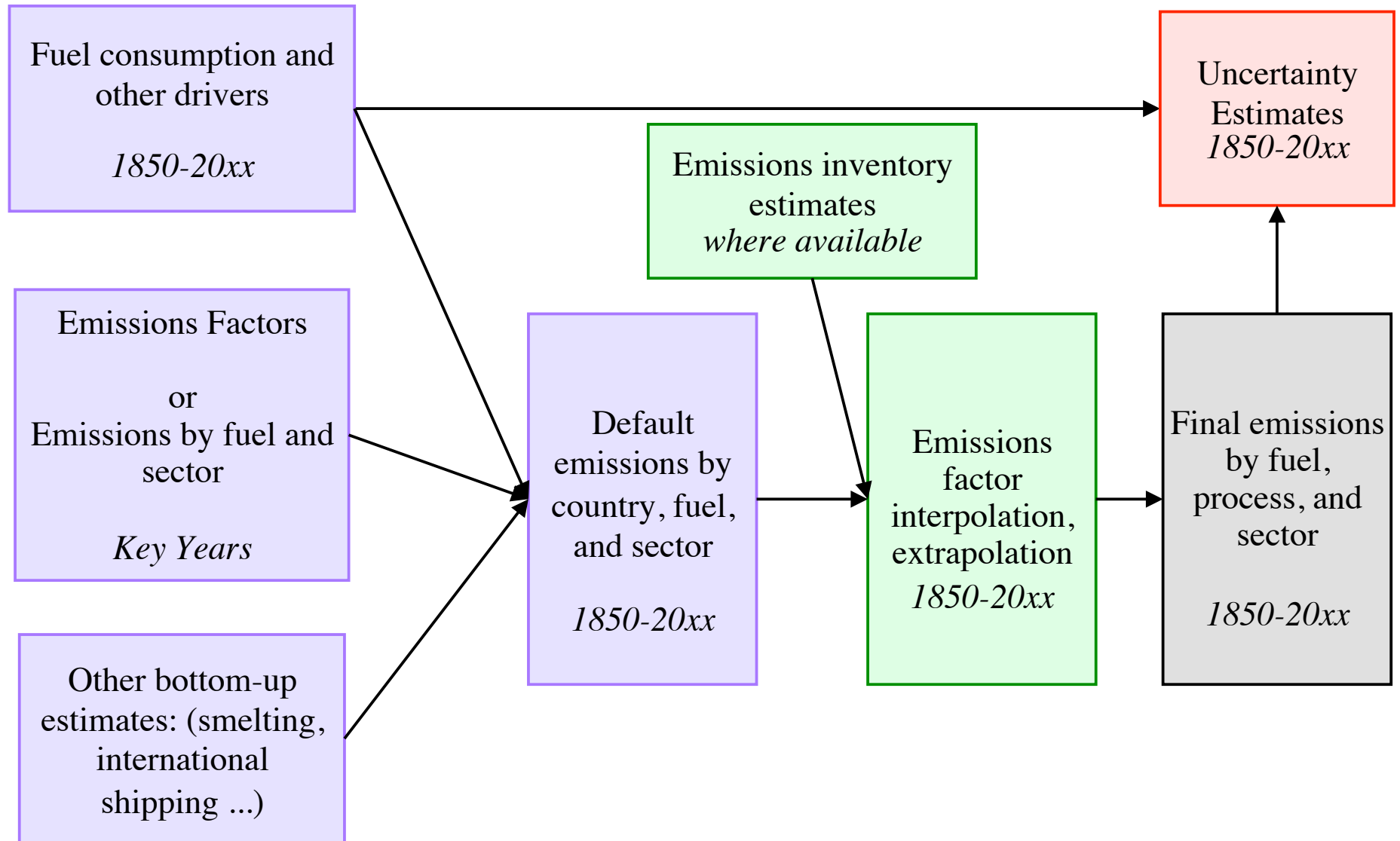
Overview

- Complementary to existing efforts
- Open source code and (where possible) input data
- Annual updates of emissions
- Tool useful for emissions research more broadly (uncertainty, regional emissions, etc.)

Approach

- Develop in the R open-source platform
- Focused on anthropogenic emissions (not open burning)
- First build system to produce updated SO₂ estimates for aerosol research (building on Smith et al. 2011, Klimont et al. 2013)
- Will be built as expandable to other gases with addition of data files
- Methodologies from Smith et al. (2011) & Klimont et al. (2013)

Emissions Estimation System



CMIP6 Coordination

Emissions estimates will need to be provided for ESM and GCM historical model experiments

- Community wishes to have one central estimate up to the most recent year possible
- For this round, we wish to test emissions dataset before releasing to community

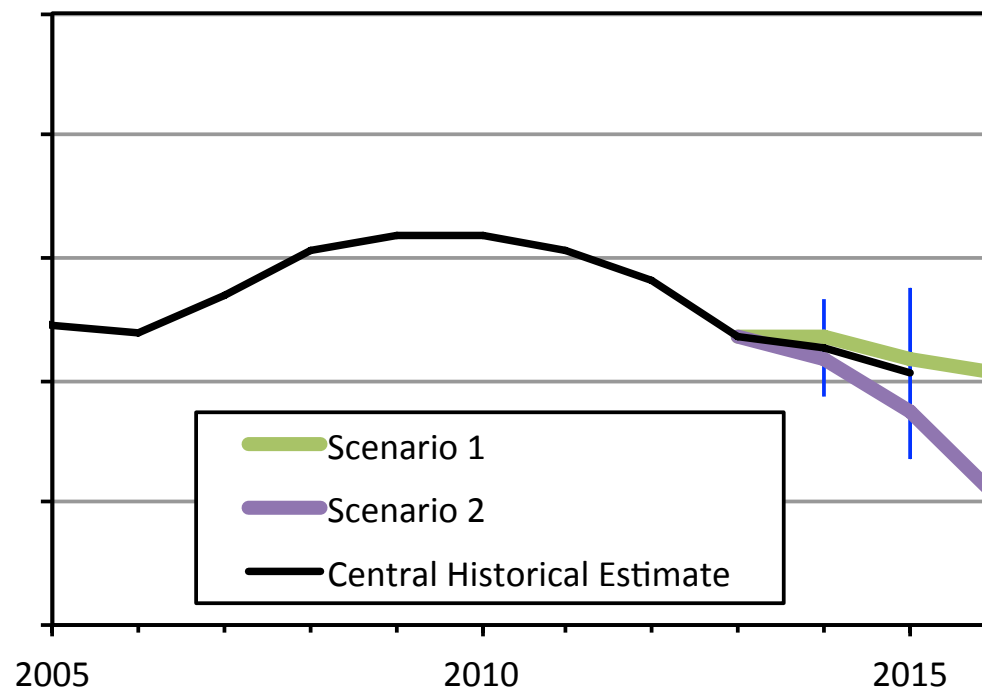
Coordination of overall effort for CMIP6 goes beyond production of historical anthropogenic emissions data

- Engage sectoral experts to provide latest spatially explicit estimates for special sectors such as aviation, shipping
- Coordination with production of grass and forest fire emissions
- Storage of emissions datasets (500 times previous requirements-PCMDI?)
- Coordination with IAM modeling groups

Proposal for CMIP6 Emissions Data

Because emission estimates are particularly uncertain for recent years, we could provide the following (as annual values for recent decades):

Emissions



In fall 2016, a central estimate could be provided up to the previous year (yr -1)

Future IAM projections could be harmonized to:

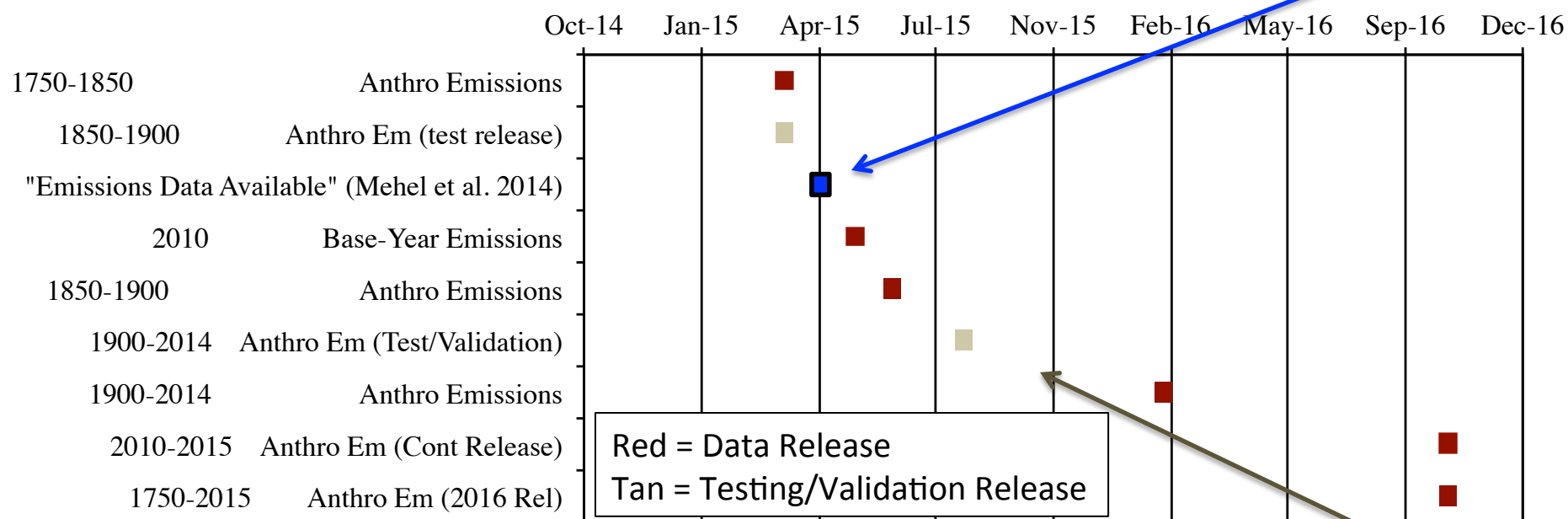
- (yr-3) value – constrained to fall within the central estimate uncertainty.
- Harmonized to yr -1 value.

Data Timing (Preliminary Discussion Draft)

A potential timeline for staged release of data for CMIP6:

*When CMIP
modelers want
this data.*

CMIP6 Deliverable Timeline



*Have built in time for
testing/validation.*

This timeline assumes full project funding by early fall 2014

- If funding comes in too slowly, then this timeline probably can't be met.
- If funding can come in faster, then this timeline can be moved up

Data For Future IAM Scenarios

Improved historical emissions data will also improve future scenarios:

- Base-year calibration values by fuel and sector (less need for interpolation)
- Recent trends to compare against projections
- Historical data to analyze past behavior (rates of emission control, relationship to economic growth, etc.)
- Historical data to use for hindcast experiments

Harmonization with future scenarios:

- Fairly detailed harmonization with gridded scenario data essential
- Harmonization with native IAM model output can be looser
 - *There is uncertainty in base-year emissions*
 - *Base-year uncertainty becomes less important over time into the future*
 - *Scenario data will be in coarser intervals*

SUMMARY

We propose an open-source emissions data system that can:

- Produce the most up to date anthropogenic aerosol and aerosol precursor emissions estimates
- Open data processes for community buy-in and verification
- Annual emission estimates in order to 1) capture timing of regional trends and 2) to provide as up to date estimates as possible
- Provide the uncertainty estimates needed for optimal use of data and for climate model UQ research
- Build on existing efforts (GAINS, EDGAR, REAS, country-level inventories) to provide data products and analysis needed for science advances and advance emissions estimation science.
- Publish methodology and results in peer-reviewed literature

Other Research

- As an open source system, other groups can add/modify code and data



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END

Methodology

- Modular code and data construction (building from GCAM R-data system, make-file build system, etc)
- **Data-driven system**
- Initial focus on energy system, data-driven sub-modules for other drivers (ag/industry)
- Work at broad sectoral level, with selected detail (DOM, TRN, IND, ENE, Coking coal, etc.)
- Broad fuel categories (Hard coal, soft coal, gasoline, diesel, heavy oil, ...)
- Sub-modules for state/province level breakout.
- IEA country level (perhaps all UN countries instead)

Output

- Primary emission estimation system for SO₂.
- Other emissions: extending/interpolating/analyzing emissions

Emissions for most recent years are always more uncertain

Inventory	Data Year											
	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1999	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Combustion												
Trends 1998	0%	0%	0%	42%	25%							
Trends 2000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-21%	-4%					
Trends 2003	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	####	-8%			
Trends 2006	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-8%	-5%	-2%	0%	0%
Process												
Trends 1998	0%	0%	0%	-29%	-29%							
Trends 2000	0%	0%	0%	10%	9%	36%	75%					
Trends 2003	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	21%			
Trends 2006	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	7%	11%	11%
Highway												
Trends 1998	-46%	-48%	-35%	-32%	-32%							
Trends 2000	-46%	-47%	-35%	-31%	-30%	-28%	-29%					
Trends 2003	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%			
Trends 2006	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%	11%	16%	19%
Off-Highway												
Trends 1998	-13%	-15%	-15%	-17%	-14%							
Trends 2000	-13%	-15%	-15%	16%	18%	20%	16%					
Trends 2003	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	11%			
Trends 2006	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	4%	9%	14%	21%
Total												
Trends 1998	-37%	-36%	-26%	-26%	-20%							
Trends 2000	-37%	-36%	-26%	-19%	-11%	-11%	-4%					
Trends 2003	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%			
Trends 2006	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-2%	2%	6%	10%	14%

Data

- IEA energy statistics
 - Can't release, but can give the 5-step instructions to import data
- Andres, Bond, UN historical estimates (need to work out release policy)
- BP energy data
- USGS minerals and metals
- Hyde historical data
- UNFCCC emissions reporting, Mylona, etc.
- And so on

RCP Scenarios vs Historical Estimates

- The RCP historical emissions were provided up to 2000
 - Preliminary 2005 SO₂ estimates provided to IAM modelers
- The RCP IAM projections were within the uncertainties of historical estimates.

